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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

NORTH AMERICA

GENERAL

STEVENS, W. E. **The organization of the British fur trade, 1760-1800.** *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1916, No. 2, pp. 172-202.

The history of the Great Lakes region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the North-west during the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century is to a great degree the history of the fur trade. Three periods are recognized: a French phase which came to an end when the English, after the capitulation of Montreal in 1760, took military possession of Canada; an English phase which began to yield shortly after the close of the war of 1812; and an American phase which began under the Astor company and gradually waned before the march of white settlers. The need of organization of this trade during the second period, with which the present paper deals, arose from the competition which inevitably follows the establishment of a successful line of business. The old French territorial monopolies with their exclusive trade rights had to give way when the English found means of carrying goods into the heart of the fur district through the Mohawk Valley at a low rate and were thus able to offer their goods in barter at a very much cheaper rate than the French. As competition increased the independent fur trader, who came and went as he chose, was forced to become a member of a system. It was necessary for him to know the condition of the London fur market because competition was cutting down the margin of profit. During the forty years of British sway one can follow the steps of the fur trade as it changes from a feudal type of monopoly to the monopoly of the present, the combination of many individual interests.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

— **International boundary from the Gulf of Georgia to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods.** Surveyed under the direction of: for the United States, O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, [and] C. D. Walcott, Director, U. S. Geological Survey; for His Britannic Majesty, W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Dominion of Canada. 1:62,500. Sheets Nos. 1-19. [State Dept.], Washington, 1913.

These nineteen sheets comprise only the western third of the forty-ninth parallel boundary between Canada and the United States, i. e., the section west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains (114° W.). The complete survey will comprise 59 sheets. The field work on the present sheets was done in 1901-07, mainly by topographers of the U. S. Geological Survey (by which bureau the maps are engraved and printed) and of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior. This survey replaces the old survey of 1857-61 (see the article by Dr. Klotz in the present number and the index map of both series on p. 384). The re-survey of the remaining two-thirds of the boundary is being carried on at present; when published, its maps will replace the 24 sheets, 1:126,720, of the survey of 1872-76. On the present sheets relief is shown in brown contours (interval, 100 feet), drainage in blue, culture and names in black, and woods in green symbols—all in the U. S. Geological Survey's best manner.

CANADA

General

HEATON, ERNEST. **Heaton's annual: The commercial handbook of Canada and Board of Trades register, twelfth year, 1916.** 506 pp. Ontario, 1916. \$1.00. 7½ x 5.

LEAVITT, CLYDE, C. D. HOWE, AND J. H. WHITE, comps. **Forest protection in Canada, 1913-1914.** xiv and 317 pp.; maps, diagrs. ills., index. Commission of Conservation, Toronto, 1915. [Includes a section by R. E. Benedict on the forest regions of

British Columbia, with colored map, 1:1,300,000, and one by J. H. White on forest conditions in various parts of the Dominion.]

— **Levelling operations, Report on, from their inauguration in year 1908 to October 31st, 1914, with a summary of the results.** 364 pp.; map, ills., index. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1916.

MACKAY, A. H. **Bibliography of Canadian botany for the year 1914.** *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Canada*, Ser. 3, Vol. 9, 1915-16, pp. 251-261.

MALCOLM, WYATT. **Bibliography of Canadian geology for the year 1914.** *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Canada*, Ser. 3, Vol. 9, 1915-16, pp. 279-305.

PATTERSON, H. J. **Upper air investigation in Canada. Part 1: Observations by registering balloons.** 127 pp.; diagrs., ills. *Meteorol. Service of Canada [Publ.]* 51. Toronto, 1915.

PORTER, J. B., R. J. DURLEY, T. C. DENIS, AND EDGAR STANSFIELD. **Recherches sur les charbons du Canada au point de vue de leurs qualités économiques.** Maps, diagrs., ills., indexes. Vol. I: xiv and 275 pp.; Vol. II: xiii and 204 pp.; Vol. III: 172 pp.; Vol. IV: iv and 424 pp. Division des Mines, Ottawa, 1914.

PRINCE, E. E. **The herring fishery of Canada: An account of recent scientific researches on the Atlantic coast.** *Proc. at a Meeting of the Committee on Fisheries, Game, and Fur-bearing Animals held Nov. 1 and 2, 1915*, pp. 37-46. Commission of Conservation, Toronto, 1916.

PRINCE, E. E. **Unutilized fisheries resources of Canada.** Diagrs., ills. *Proc. at a Meeting of the Committee on Fisheries, Game, and Fur-bearing Animals held Nov. 1 and 2, 1915*, pp. 47-64. Commission of Conservation, Toronto, 1916.

REID, F. B. **Precise levelling.** Map. *Publ. Dominion Observatory*, Vol. 3, 1916, No. 6, pp. 139-217. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

REINECKE, L. **Road material surveys in 1914.** xv and 244 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index, bibliogr. *Geol. Survey of Canada Memoir 85: Geol. Series No. 71.* Ottawa, 1916.

STUPART, FREDERIC. **Monthly record of meteorological observations in the Dominion of Canada, and the colonies of Bermuda and Newfoundland, 1916: (1) March, (2) April, (3) May, (4) June.** 68 pp., and maps, in each. *Meteorol. Service of Canada*, Toronto, 1916.

STUPART, R. F. **Monthly record of meteorological observations in the Dominion of Canada, and the colonies of Bermuda and Newfoundland. Jan., 1916.** 75 pp. Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, Toronto, 1916.

STUPART, R. F. **Monthly weather Review: October, 1915.** (Vol. 39, No. 10). Pp. 210-233; map. *Meteorol. Service of Canada*, Toronto.

STUPART, R. F. **Report of the Meteorological Service of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1913.** xv and 605 pp.; diagrs. *Meteorol. Service of Canada*, Toronto, 1916.

STUPART, R. W. [i. e. R. F.], AND R. W. MILLS. **Meteorology in relation to agriculture in Canada.** *Monthly Bull. of Agric. Intelligence and Plant Diseases*, Vol. 7, 1916, No. 2, pp. 177-179. Internat. Inst. of Agric., Rome.

SULTE, BENJAMIN. **L'histoire écrite du Canada avant 1672.** *Bull. de la Soc. de Géogr. de Québec*, Vol. 10, 1916, No. 3, pp. 131-133. [A short bibliography.]

TYRRELL, J. B. **Pre-Cambrian goldfields of central Canada.** Diagr., ills. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Canada*, Ser. 3, Vol. 9, 1915-16, pp. 89-118.

WALKER, E. M. **Bibliography of Canadian zoology for the year 1914.** *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Canada*, Ser. 3, Vol. 9, 1915-16, pp. 307-318.

WAUGH, F. W. **Iroquois foods and food preparation.** xii and 235 pp.; ills., bibliogr. *Geol. Survey of Canada Memoir 86: Anthropol. Series No. 12.* Ottawa, 1916. ["One of the outstanding features of Iroquois material culture was their aptitude for agriculture." A discussion of the methods employed and the customs involved forms the first part of the report.]

WHITE, JAMES. **Dictionary of altitudes in the Dominion of Canada (second edition).** xii and 251 pp. Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, 1916. [New edition, greatly enlarged, of the earlier (1903) valuable compendium by the same author. Like it, it is supplementary to a volume entitled "Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada" (see below) in which the elevations are grouped along main lines of communication or in other regional sequence, while in the present volume they are arranged alphabetically]

within each province or territory. Unlike the first edition, it is not accompanied by a relief map of North America.]

WHITE, JAMES, assisted by G. H. FERGUSON. **Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada (second edition).** xxiv and 603 pp.; maps, diags., index. Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, 1915.

WILLIAMSON, F. H. H. **Game preservation in Dominion parks.** Ills. *Proc. at a Meeting of the Committee on Fisheries, Game, and Fur-bearing Animals held Nov. 1 and 2, 1915*, pp. 125-140. Toronto, 1916.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba

ALCOCK, F. J. **Lower Churchill River region, Manitoba.** *Summary Rept. Geol. Survey of Canada for 1915*, pp. 133-136. Ottawa, 1916. [See also the author's article on the Churchill River in the *December Review*.]

ALLAN, J. A. **Simpson Pass to Kananaskis, Rocky Mountains Park, Alberta.** *Bibliogr. Summary Rept. Geol. Survey of Canada for 1915*, pp. 100-102. Ottawa, 1916.

— **Athabaska River country, The.** 35 pp.; map, ill. Railway Lands Branch, Dept. of the Interior, [Ottawa], 1916. [Revised edition of portions of "The Unexploited West" compiled by E. J. Chambers.]

AULD, F. H. **Eighth annual report of the Secretary of Statistics, 1914.** 60 pp.; map, bibliogr. index. Dept. of Agric., Province of Saskatchewan, Regina, 1915. [Includes crop statistics and meteorological data.]

BRUCE, E. L. **Amisk-Athapapuskow lake area, northern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba.** *Summary Rept. Geol. Survey of Canada for 1915*, pp. 126-130. Ottawa, 1916.

DELAND, C. E. **The Verendrye explorations and discoveries.** Maps, ill. *South Dakota Hist. Colls.*, Vol. 7, 1914, pp. 99-222. State Dept. of History, Pierre, S. D.

DOWLING, D. B. **The formation of the Great Plains of northwestern Canada.** *Ottawa Naturalist*, Vol. 30, 1916, No. 1, pp. 11-14.

DOWLING, D. B. **Water supply, southeastern Alberta.** Map, diagr., bibliogr. *Summary Rept. Geol. Survey of Canada for 1915*, pp. 102-112. Ottawa, 1916.

DRAKE, E. F., AND F. H. PETERS. **Reports on irrigation for the year 1915.** 22 pp.; index. *Ann. Rept., Dept. of the Interior, 1915*, Part. 7. Ottawa, 1916.

GWILLIM, J. C. **Notes of a northwestern trail.** *Queen's Quart.*, Vol. 23, 1915, No. 1, pp. 9-15. Kingston.

— **Irrigation surveys and inspections, 1915, Report on.** 72 pp.; maps, diags., ill. Irrigation Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1916. [Alberta.]

MCGRATH, P. T. **Progress of the Hudson Bay Railroad.** Map. *Amer. Review of Reviews*, Vol. 54, 1916, No. 5, pp. 538-541.

MCINNIS, WILLIAM. **Les bassins des rivières Nelson et Churchill.** *Bull. de la Soc. de Géogr. de Québec*, Vol. 10, 1916, No. 4, pp. 209-213.

— **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Northern and Southern Alberta, Supplement to homestead maps of, containing synopsis of regulations governing the granting of homesteads, purchased homesteads, pre-emptions, mineral rights, grazing leases and timber berths, also statistical information relating to western Canada, 1916.** 13 pp.; diags. Railway Lands Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.

MARTIN, CHESTER. **The Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly of the fur trade at the Red River Settlement.** *Proc. Mississippi Valley Hist. Assoc. for the Year 1913-14* (Vol. 7), pp. 254-265. Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1914.

— **Peace River country, The.** 47 pp.; map, ill. Dept. of the Interior, [Ottawa], 1916.

RINDSFOOS, C. S. **A river of mud.** *Scientific American*, Vol. 114, 1916, No. 22 (May 27), p. 553. [Note on an occurrence at the head of Rock Creek in the Canadian Rockies determined by sextant as located in 53° 29' N. and 118° 35' W., probably identical with Miss Jobe's "Rock Slide Creek"; cf. map facing p. 494, *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 47, 1915.]

RYDER, F. M. **Canada: Prairie Provinces.** 14 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 23c. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

SAUDER, P. M., G. H. WHYTE, AND G. R. ELLIOTT. **Report of progress of stream measurements (hydrometric surveys) for the calendar year 1914.** 508 pp.; diagrs., ills., index. Irrigation Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1915.

STEWART, J. S. **The disturbed belt of southwestern Alberta.** Bibliogr. *Summary Rept. Geol. Survey of Canada for 1915*, pp. 112-120. Ottawa, 1916.

— **Survey Branch of the Department of Lands, Province of British Columbia, Report of the, for the year ending December 31, 1915.** pp. 53-170. Victoria, B. C., 1916. [Pagination from the *Rept. of the Minister of Lands, 1915.*]

WALLACE, R. C. **The history of the salt industry in western Canada.** *Proc. Mississippi Valley Hist. Assoc. for the Year 1913-14* (Vol. 7), pp. 277-285. Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1914.

— **Western Canada Irrigation Association, Report of the proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the, held at Bassano, Alberta, November 23, 24, and 25, 1915.** 249 pp.; ills. Irrigation Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1916.

— **Alberta, Cereal map of, showing acreage under crop in each township in wheat, barley, and flax.** 3d ed. 1:792,000. Railway Lands Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1914.

— **Alberta, Northern—Southern—showing disposition of lands . . . corrected to Jan. 1, 1916.** 1:792,000. Railway Lands Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1916.

— **Alberta, Province of; Grande Prairie, Peace River, and Grouard land districts. Showing number of quarter sections in each township available for homestead entry.** 1 in. to 35 mi. (1:2,217,600). Railway Lands Branch, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, 1916.

— (1) *Birch Hills*, (2) *Blackfoot*, (3) *Simonette, Alberta*, (4) *Limestone River*, (5) *Riding Mountain, Manitoba*, sheets. [*Sectional map of Canada, Nos. 565, 115, 362, 524, 121.*] 1:190,080. Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1915.

— (1) *Heart River*, (2) *Sullivan Lake*, (3) *Victoria, Alberta*, sheets. [*Sectional map of Canada, Nos. 513, 216, 365.*] 1:380,160. Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1914, 1913, 1912.

— **Manitoba, Map showing disposition of lands.** Corrected to Jan. 1, 1916. 1 in. to 12.5 mi. (1:792,000). Dept. of Interior, Railway Lands Branch, Ottawa, 1916.

— **Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, Map showing branches of chartered banks in.** 2d ed. 1:584,000. Railway Lands Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1914.

— (1) *Pasquia*, (2) *Qu'appelle, Saskatchewan*, sheets. [*Sectional map of Canada, Nos. 270, 120.*] 1:190,080. Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1915.

— **Regina, Saskatchewan, sheet.** [*Sectional map of Canada, No. 119.*] 1:380,160. Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1915.

— **Saskatchewan, Map showing disposition of lands.** Corrected to Jan. 1, 1916. 1 in. to 12.5 mi. (1:792,000). Railway Lands Branch, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, 1916.

UNITED STATES

South Atlantic States

HARPER, R. M. **Geography and vegetation of northern Florida.** Introduction by E. H. Sellards. Map, ills., index, bibliogr. *Sixth Ann. Rept. of the Florida State Geol. Survey*, pp. 163-437. Tallahassee, 1914.

The region treated in this report embraces that part of Florida which lies north of the southern boundaries of Lafayette, Alachua, Putnam, and St. Johns Counties, an area of about 22,600 square miles (see map in the Nov., 1916, *Review*, Vol. 2, p. 363). Within this territory, according to the nature of the soil and topography, the prevalence of lakes and streams, etc., twenty natural geographical divisions are distinguishable. These various regions are described in more or less detail with reference to their geology and soils, topography and hydrography, vegetation, and economic features. As the work of a plant geographer, special interest attaches to the author's observations regarding the vegetation.

As the author remarks, native vegetation is probably the most sensitive indicator of geographical conditions that can be found. In the area under consideration the climate is essentially the same throughout, so that the diversity of vegetation is due largely to differences in soil and topography. Many attempts have been made by various investigators to correlate vegetation with soil, but few general principles, capable of world-wide application, have as yet been deduced. This fact, in Harper's opinion,

may be attributed to the general tendency to study vegetation qualitatively and taxonomically instead of quantitatively and morphologically; in other words, to the attempt on the part of investigators to connect environmental conditions with the presence or absence of certain species, regardless of their relative abundance and structural adaptations. A much better way, it is urged, of correlating vegetation with soil is to determine first the relative abundance of the different species in a given area, and then to group together all those that have some character in common, such as trees, vines, evergreens, or plants belonging to some given family, and see what proportion they make of the total.

Briefly stated, Harper's scheme for the quantitative analysis of vegetation is as follows. In traveling through a region repeated lists are made of all the wild plants observed, with notes as to their relative abundance. In this way the largest and most abundant plants are likely to be noted oftenest, which, in the author's opinion, is just what is wanted in a quantitative study. In analyzing these field notes, first of all a count is made of the number of times each species has been listed. The figures thus obtained are then modified with reference to the relative abundance of the various plants; figures for a plant noted as abundant are multiplied by 3, rarities are disregarded entirely, etc. Finally, allowance is made for differences in size or bulk; the average forest tree being taken as unity, figures for shrubs are divided by 100, for herbs by 1,000, etc. On a basis of the figures obtained in this way the bulk percentage of each plant or group of plants in the vegetation as a whole is calculated.

In the present report the vegetation is discussed quantitatively throughout. For each region a list is given of all except the rarer wild plants observed. These are first grouped according to growth form, and within these groups the species are listed as nearly as possible in the order of their quantitative abundance. Preceding the name of each species ordinarily is the percentage figure determined by the method above outlined. In summarizing his results, special stress is laid on the percentage of evergreens, *Ericaceae*, and *Leguminosae*. According to Harper, abundance of evergreens appears to be correlated with soils poor in potassium, abundance of *Ericaceae* with soils poor in calcium or potassium, and abundance of *Leguminosae* with relatively dry soils poor in nitrogen.

Harper's scheme for interpreting the facts of plant distribution in terms of geography is worthy of careful consideration at the hands of phytogeographers. There can be little doubt that failure to take into account the quantitative relations of the vegetation may lead to entirely erroneous conclusions. It is conceivable, for example, that two neighboring regions, quite distinct geographically, may have essentially identical floras but that the geographical dissimilarity may be clearly revealed by the different quantitative development of various elements in the vegetation. In the opinion of the reviewer, failure to take account of quantity is the chief weakness of Raunkiaer's application of "life-forms" to plant geography (see review in *Journal of Ecology*, Vol. 1, 1913, pp. 16-26). Harper's method also seems to have certain defects. Chief of these, from the standpoint of an ecologist, is the way in which herbs and shrubs are lumped together with trees and gauged by the same bulk criterion. This method of treatment may be satisfactory for making timber surveys, but for the purposes of a phytogeographical survey it leaves much to be desired.

GEORGE E. NICHOLS.

SPAULDING, ARTHUR W. *The men of the mountains: The story of the Southern mountaineer and his kin of the Piedmont; with an account of some of the agencies of progress among them.* Introduction by P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education. iv and 320 pp.; map, ills. Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, 1915. \$1.00. 9 x 6.

The introductory chapters, which give a broad survey of the Appalachian highlands south of the Potomac, appeal directly to geographers. In the sketch of early explorations, settlements, activities of religious sects, and military expeditions, the interaction of land and people is emphasized. Illiterate inhabitants of infertile mountain tops and cultured citizens of the Appalachian Valley are shown to be descended from the same pioneer stock. Contrasts between them are ascribed to geographical and economic causes.

The rest of the book, interesting to teacher and social worker, describes educational institutions within the region.

None of the material is new and there are trifling errors in physiographic nomenclature, but Mr. Spaulding successfully demonstrates by a geographical background the need of schools adapted to local conditions.

MARY VERHOEFF.

ALVORD, C. W. *Virginia and the west: An interpretation.* *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1916, No. 1, pp. 19-38.

BRANTLY, J. E. **A report on the limestones and marls of the coastal plain of Georgia.** x and 300 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. *Geol. Survey of Georgia Bull. No. 21.* Atlanta, 1916. [With a 43-page section on the physiography, structure, and geology of the Georgia coastal plain (incorrectly referred to as "North Georgia" in the table of contents), illustrated by a geologic map, 1:1,000,000.]

CARTER, W. T., JR., AND J. P. D. HULL. **Soil survey of Montgomery County, Maryland.** 39 pp.; maps, ills. Bur. of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C., 1916.

— **Florida: Standard guide.** 86 pp.; maps, ills. Foster & Reynolds Co., St. Augustine, 1916. 10 x 7.

FORGO, WILLIAM. **Southern Atlantic States and Washington, D. C.** (Forgo "See America" Guides, No. 4.) 96 pp.; diagrs., ills., index. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York, [1915]. 40 cents. 8 x 4½.

GRIMSLEY, G. P. **Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan Counties.** xxvi and 644 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. *West Virginia Geol. Survey County Repts.*, Morgantown, 1916. [The geological report is preceded by a summary description of the history, physiography, and climate of these eastern Panhandle counties.]

— **Key West, Florida, The new and greater, told in picture and story.** 44 pp.; map, ills. Key West Board of Trade, Publ. by J. A. Willis, Key West, [1915?]. 8½ x 5½.

KREBS, C. E., AND D. D. TEETS, JR. **Raleigh County and the western portions of Mercer and Summers Counties. With: Notes on the paleontology of Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell and adjacent counties.** By W. A. Price. xx and 778 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. *West Virginia Geol. Survey County Repts.* Wheeling, 1916. [Including as Part I short sections on the historical and industrial development and the physiography of the counties.]

LATIMER, W. J. **Soil survey of McDowell and Wyoming Counties, West Virginia.** 32 pp.; maps. Bur. of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C., 1916.

LATIMER, W. J. **Soil survey of Raleigh County, West Virginia.** 34 pp.; maps. Bur. of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C., 1916.

MAIGNE, C. M. **How the shrimp industry saved Fernandina.** Ills. *Scientific American*, July 8, Vol. 115, 1916, p. 35. [Fernandina is a small city of Florida whose trade in lumber and naval stores was curtailed on the outbreak of war.]

REHN, J. A. G., AND MORGAN HEBARD. **Studies in the Dermaptera and Orthoptera of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont region of the southeastern United States.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. of Philadelphia*, Vol. 68, 1916, Part 2, pp. 87-314. [The physiographic divisions found correlated with the distribution of species in the South Atlantic States are High Appalachian summits; Lower summits and Valleys of the Appalachian Uplift; Piedmont; Coastal Plain embracing Upper and Lower Divisions; Maritime and Estuarine region.]

ROBINSON, M. P. **Virginia counties: Those resulting from Virginia legislation.** 283 pp.; maps, index, bibliogr. *Bull. Virginia State Library*, Vol. 9, 1916. Nos. 1-3. Richmond. [Including a bibliography and set of maps showing progress of settlement in Virginia.]

SCHOFF, W. H. **Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.** Ills. *Commerc. America*, Vol. 12, 1916, No. 12, pp. 15, 17, 19, and 21.

SELLARD, E. S. **Mineral industries of Florida during 1915.** *Florida State Geol. Survey, Eighth Ann. Rept.*, pp. 19-37. Tallahassee, 1916.

SWEM, E. G. **A bibliography of Virginia, Part 1: Containing the titles of books in the Virginia State Library which relate to Virginia and Virginians, the titles of those books written by Virginians, and of those printed in Virginia.** Index. *Bull. Virginia State Library*, Vol. 8, 1915, No. 24, pp. 35-767. Richmond, 1916.

WILLEY, D. A. **Reclaiming the Everglades of Florida.** Ills. *Scientific American*, Vol. 115, 1916, pp. 258-259.

— **District of Columbia, Map of the permanent system of highways.** 1:12,000. Engineer Commissioner, Washington, D. C., 1914.

— **Florida, Map of the Everglades drainage district of.** 1:380,000. Chief Drainage Engineer, Tallahassee, 1915.

— **Florida, New sectional map of.** 1:633,600. Florida Dept. of Agric., Tallahassee, 1916.

— **Florida, State of.** 1:500,000. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1916.

— **Henlopen, Cape, and the Delaware Breakwater.** *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 379.* Washington, D. C., August, 1916.

HERMANN, AUGUSTIN. *Virginia and Maryland, as it is planted and inhabited this present year 1670. Surveyed and exactly drawne by the only labor and endeavour of Augustin Hermann.* [Photo-facsimile.] 1 in. to 7.5 mi. (1:475,000). [Also book edition with text, W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, D. C., 1911.]

— **Maryland and Delaware, The Rand McNally new commercial atlas map of** [with text and inset of Baltimore and environs]. 1:6,000,000. Rand McNally Co., Chicago, 1916.

— **Portsmouth Island, North Carolina, to Beaufort, including Cape Lookout Shoals.** 1:80,000. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 1233.* Washington, D. C., 1916.

— **Talking Rock, Georgia, sheet.** [Topographic map of the United States.] 1:62,500. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1916.

— **Tybee Roads. Savannah River and Wassaw Sound, Georgia.** 1:40,000. *U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 440.* Washington, D. C., August, 1916.

— **Virginia, The Rand McNally new commercial atlas map of** [with text]. 1:887,040. Rand McNally Co., Chicago, 1916.

North-Central States

SARDESON, F. W. **Geologic atlas of the United States: Minneapolis-St. Paul folio, Minnesota.** 14 pp.; maps, ills. *U. S. Geol. Survey Geol. Folio No. 201.* Washington, D. C., 1916.

This folio will be of great educational value locally to the inhabitants of the area, numbering some 500,000, and, in a more general way, to a wider circle. Two pages are given to introduction, with an index map showing the location of the four fifteen-minute quadrangles which are embraced in the folio, another map showing the geographic provinces, and a third showing the bed rock formations of Minnesota and the adjacent region. These, with the text, give a proper setting for the detailed descriptions which follow.

Most of the area is deeply covered with glacial drift. The exposed rock formations are of Ordovician age. Three drift sheets are discriminated: Kansan, Early Wisconsin, and Late Wisconsin. Later than these are the terrace gravels, dune sands, and recent deposits. The curvature of the ice motion in the western lobe of the Late Wisconsin glacier is such that over the area shown by the folio the motion was from the southwest. An interesting discussion is given of the origin and duration of St. Anthony Falls. Following Winchell's determinations it is concluded that the falls have been in existence more than 12,000 years. Building materials and water resources are the important economic assets of a geologic nature.

The maps and illustrations are excellent. It was wisely decided as in other recent folios to publish all maps on the 1:62,500 scale instead of condensing the four quadrangles into one sheet on half this scale. The scale of 1:62,500 enables the maps to be used readily on the ground and by those but little experienced in reading and interpreting maps. They show great areas of dune sand and marsh land to the north of the twin cities, gently hilly country interspersed with lakes on the south. The pages of illustrations serve to make the folio more attractive and the descriptions more real. It would seem that large use should be made of this publication in the high school departments of the public school system of Minnesota.

JOSEPH BARRELL.

ALWAY, F. J. **Soil maps of Minnesota.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 205-206.

CADY, LE ROY. **Fruit growing in Minnesota.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 211-214.

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MOONEY, C. N., H. G. LEWIS, A. F. HEAD, AND C. W. SHIFFLER. **Soil survey of Portage County, Ohio.** 44 pp.; maps. Bur. of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C., 1916.

POSEY, C. J. **Geographic influences in the exploration and early development of Minnesota.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 214-217.

SCARBOROUGH, R. J. **The lesser cities of Minnesota.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 233-236.

SMITH, S. L. **Pre-historic and modern copper mines of Lake Superior.** *Michigan Hist. Collections*, Vol. 39, pp. 137-151. Lansing, 1915.

SOPER, E. K. **Peat in Minnesota.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 182-185.

STEERE, J. H. **The upper peninsula: A sketch.** *Michigan Hist. Collections*, Vol. 39, pp. 235-247. Lansing, 1915.

TOWNSEND, C. MCD. **The currents of Lake Michigan and their influence on the climate of the neighboring states.** Map. *Journ. Western Soc. of Engineers*, Vol. 21, 1916, No. 4, pp. 293-309. [The author was a member of the board appointed to investigate lake problems relating to the proposed waterway from Lockport, Ill., to the mouth of the Illinois River. In this capacity he instituted a series of observations on the directions of the wind and the currents of the lake and on the temperatures of air and water. His conclusions in respect of the lake currents are contrary to those published by the Weather Bureau as a result of their bottle-drift experiments, carried on during the summers of 1892-94. The Weather Bureau's chart indicates a main current flowing southward along the west shore to swing northward along the east shore. Colonel Townsend's conclusion is that the currents vary with the wind and have no permanently defined direction.]

TRYON, F. G. **The water resources of Minnesota.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 174-177.

VANATTA, E. S., AND E. W. KNOBEL. **Soil survey of Harrison County, Missouri.** 36 pp.; maps. Bur. of Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D. C., 1916.

VAN CLEEF, EUGENE. **The climate of Minnesota.** Maps. *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 168-174.

VAN CLEEF, EUGENE. **Minnesota cities: Duluth and the Range towns.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 230-233.

VISHER, S. S. **Notes on the geography of the Red River Valley.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 6, pp. 202-205.

EUROPE

RUSSIA

CHILD, R. W. **Potential Russia.** 221 pp. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, 1916. \$1.50. 7½ x 5.

Part of the material used in this work has appeared in the magazines, including *Collier's*, which commissioned Mr. Child to go to Russia. The title expresses its underlying thought. Russia is studied with a view to determine, not what she has actually accomplished, but her possibilities for the future. Without predicting the revolution, in fact denying its probability, the author speaks of the promise of a new social era in Russia, the beginning of a development of a vast human, material, and spiritual resource. To depict the unit that makes up the Russian army, the story of an individual is traced from his infancy in a half-thatched peasant home, through his youth as a clean-living sturdy farmer who learned to read as an accomplishment to please his sweetheart, till the war came. Soon after, he leaves his home for the first time, drawn into the army. In Petrograd he receives his training and in his new uniform he makes a magnificent-looking soldier. With the order to the front he first sees war. The ammunition the men should have had was lying in the snow thirty miles south of Archangel, but, knowing nothing of that, Maxim and his comrades charge the German machine guns in an ecstasy of devotion, then pitch face forward into a swamp. The muzhik, one of millions, has given his all for Russia.

A terrible story is told of the flight of the refugees from the western front, their number estimated at between eight and fourteen millions. Thousands of children were lost or perished of hunger and cold on the roads. Without knowing where to go the refugees instinctively headed towards the railroads and the cities. Moscow and Petrograd received each a million, but the greatest number were lost struggling over the plain.

In speaking of Russian reverses and internal troubles the author calls the country a great resilient lump. "It may not be difficult to stick a thumb into Russia, but it is tiresome trying to keep it there." The fact is often reiterated that Russia is a land of 125,000,000 peasants, of whom the larger part cannot read or write. To know the true Russian one must go to the villages. The impression that the bureaucracy has constantly opposed elementary education is corrected. Lack of money and poor management, combined with the wide scattering of the population, have made schools for all a difficult problem, but the local self-governments have done much.

Russia's experiment in national prohibition is given the highest praise. The current price of a pint of vodka—26 rubles—answers the question whether the decree has been avoided. The measure has been reflected not only in the productive efficiency of the people, but also in their savings, which from an average monthly deposit of 3,000,000 rubles in 1913 rose to 50,000,000 in 1916. The revenue formerly derived from the government's monopoly can be taken back in taxes and leave the people better off.

Russia, once the cold storage of Europe, has become the biggest possibility in the world. The people have learned to cease dreaming and to act together for their own advantage. American business men are advised not to neglect this tremendous market and field for investment.

R. S. HARVEY.

LETHBRIDGE, MARJORIE, AND ALAN LETHBRIDGE. **The soul of the Russian.** x and 238 pp. John Lane, London; John Lane Company, New York, 1916. \$1.25. 8 x 5.

This is a collection of short sketches dealing with the observations and reflections of two English travelers in Russia. Many of the sketches are reprints of papers that appeared in the *Outlook*, the *Standard*, and the *Evening Standard*. Although the book is not lacking in interest, such slight and desultory studies scarcely deserve their high-sounding title. The topics range widely. There is an account of the Pan-Slav apostle, Krijanich, born in 1617, who warned the Russians in the most stringent terms against the domination of the Germans. The transference of the capital from Moscow to Petrograd is declared by the authors to be a monument to the egotism of Peter the Great. Partly owing to its geographical unsuitability and partly to its nearness to Germany, Petrograd has become a denationalized capital, in no sense a Russian city

such as Kieff or Moscow. Two of the most interesting chapters in the book are those on "The Ikon" and "Siberia and the War." The ikon is found not only in every room of every house but also in all public places, a constant reminder to the Orthodox of the presence of his Creator. The Trans-Siberian railway and the war with Japan are described as the forces which caused the awakening of Siberia. The latest impulse to Siberian development is of a curious origin. Thousands of prisoners from Galicia and Hungary were sent there early in the war. Many of these men had learned trades, they were hardy, had some education, and, in short, became ideal colonists of exactly the type needed for the development of industries in Siberia. Most of them have voluntarily entered employment and it is expected will remain in Siberia after the war.

R. S. HARVEY.

BALKAN STATES, INCLUDING RUMANIA

DWIGHT, H. G. **Saloniki.** Ills. *Natl. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 30, 1916, No. 3, pp. 203-232.

HERBERT, MURIEL. **Serbia and the Serbians.** 114 pp.; map, ills. Waifs and Strays Society, London, 1916. 1s. 7 x 4½.

KEHL, J. E. **Saloniki.** *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 7a, pp. 20-28. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

LA GORCE, J. O. **Roumania and its Rubicon.** Ills. *Natl. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 30, 1916, No. 3, pp. 185-202.

MARTONNE, EMM. DE. **La Roumanie et son rôle dans l'Europe orientale.** Map, bibliogr. *La Géographie*, Vol. 30, 1914-15, No. 4, pp. 241-250. Paris.

MAULL, OTTO. **Vorläufiger Bericht über eine Studienreise durch den Peloponnes und Mittelgriechenland.** *Mitt. der Geogr. Gesell. in München*, Vol. 9, 1914, No. 3, pp. 488-494.

PETROVITCH, W. M. **Serbia, her people, history, and aspirations.** 280 pp.; ills. F. A. Stokes Co., New York, [1915]. \$1.50. 7½ x 5.

TABET, E. G. **The future of Constantinople and the Caliphate.** *The Nation*, No. 2673, Vol. 103, 1916, Sept. 21, pp. 276-278.

WALDO, F. L. **A sea-trail from Serbia (September, 1915).** *Bull. Geogr. Soc. of Philadelphia*, Vol. 14, 1916, No. 2, pp. 60-67.

WEDDELL, A. W. **Athens.** *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 7a, pp. 1-9. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

WEDDELL, A. W. **Greece.** 6 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 7b. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

— **Balkan peninsula, The theatre of war in.** 1:1,140,000. Edw. Stanford, London, 1916.

COLOCCI, A. **La futura Balcania secondo le pretese degli Imperi Centrali** [with text]. 1:3,000,000. Istituto Geografico de Agostini, Novara, 1916.

EVANS, SIR ARTHUR. **Diagrammatic map of Slav territories east of the Adriatic.** 1:2,000,000. Accompanies "The Adriatic Slavs and the Overland Route to Constantinople" by Sir Arthur Evans, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 47, 1916, No. 4.

— **Gallipoli, map of the Anzac position, to illustrate Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch of December 11th, 1915.** 1:20,000. Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1916.

GROSS, ALEXANDER. **The Daily Telegraph war map No. 10.** [Map described in advertisement as "Balkans and Eastern Europe."] Inset: Northern Serbia. 1 in. to 32 mi. (1:2,027,520). "Geographia," Ltd., London, 1916.

AFRICA

SAHARA, INCLUDING EGYPT

— **Almanac for the year 1916.** viii and 248 pp.; index. [Egyptian] Government Press, Cairo, 1915. 5 P. T. 7 x 5.

ANDREA, R. N. **La produzione e l'industria dello zucchero in Egitto.** 8 pp. *Direz. Gen. degli Affari Comm.* [Full.] No. 8, Minist. degli Affari Esteri, Rome, 1916.

BANSE, EWALD. **Die libysche Wüstenplatte und die Marmarika.** Map, ills. *Petermanns Mitt.*, Vol. 62, 1916, Sept., pp. 333-337.

BEAUGÉ, CHARLES. Notes sur l'Égypte: Voyage dans le désert de Bassé-Thébaïde aux couvents de Saint-Antoine et de Saint-Paul. *Bull. du Comité des Trav. Hist. et Sci.: Sect. de Géogr.*, Vol. 29, 1914, pp. 136-154. Minist. de l'Instr. Publ. et des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

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— Égypte, Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur de l', avec appendice sur le Soudan. Vol. 30, Nos. 3-11 (March-Nov., 1916). 35 pp. each. Direction Générale des Douanes Égyptiennes, Alexandria.

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LÖFLER, —. La pacification du Tibesti (1913-1914): Rapport d'ensemble du chef de la colonne. Map. *Renseign. Colon. (Suppl. à l'Afrique Franç.)*, 1916, No. 7, pp. 173-199.

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SMYTH, W. H. Le coste della Libia e le vie da Tripoli per l'interno dell' Africa. *Archivio Bibliogr. Colon.*, Vol. 1, 1915, No. 2-3-4, pp. 157-163. Florence.

STUART, M. V. Napoleon's map of the Nile Delta. *Cairo Scientific Journ.*, No. 99, Vol. 8, 1914, pp. 272-274. Cairo.

— Suez, Le Canal de. *Bull. Décadaire de la Campagne Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez*, No. 1537, 1916, June 9, pp. 6089-6104. [According to the statistics here given, the tonnage of vessels passing through the canal in 1915 was nearly 24 per cent less than in 1913, the last year of normal traffic. Though the diminution practically represents the tonnage of eliminated enemy vessels it does not show the real depreciation in commercial movement: this, obtained by deducting the special business created by the war, amounts to 40 per cent. Returns of passenger traffic show similar effects. Whilst some thousands of soldiers were carried the reduction of civilian passengers resulted in a large net loss on the figures of normal years. A considerable percentage of the loss is attributed to the suppression of the Mecca pilgrimage.]